THE HERALD
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements making less than one square will be inserted three weeks for $1.00—those containing more than one square will be charged $1.00 per square. 16 cents per square will be charged for each insertion continued after the three first. ☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Lake Champlain and Connecticut River Rail-Road.

Believing, as we most fully do, that the period has arrived, when we may very confidently look for the speedy accomplishment of the great project of a Rail-road from Boston to Burlington, by the way of Bellows Falls and Mountholly, through Western Vermont, and that the time has arrived for a vigorous and determined effort to carry forward that part of the road from Bellows Falls to Burlington, so intimately connected with the best interests of the section of Vermont through which it must pass—We invite all the friends of this road, and all interested in its construction, to meet at Rutland on the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. to adopt such measures for the immediate survey of the route and also for the active and efficient prosecution of the project as may be judged best.

July 18, 1844.

Rutland.	*Pittsford.*
George T. Hodges,	Edward Granger,
William Page,	Saml. D. Winslow,
Robert Pierpoint,	Sturgess Penfield.
Luther Daniels,	*Clarendon.*
Edgar L. Ormsbee,	Calvin Crossman.
George W. Strong,	*Shrewsbury.*
Jonathan C. Dexter,	William Marsh,
John Cain,	William B. Brown,
George H. Beaman,	*Mountholly.*
Daniel P. Bell,	John Crowley.
Horace T. White,	*Ludlow.*
Fred. W. Hopkins,	Abraham Adams,
James Barrett, jr.	Emory Burpee,
Ambrose L. Brown.	Pitney Parker.
Burlington.	*Cavendish*
Timothy Follett.	Henry N. Fullerton.
Newhaven.	*Chester.*
Wm Nash.	Nathaniel Fullerton,
Vergennes.	Thomas P. Barrett.
Wm. W. White,	*Bellows Falls.*
Samuel Barker.	Henry F. Green,
Middlebury.	William Henry,
Wrightman Chapman,	Asa Wentworth, Jr.
Philip Battell,	*Springfield.*
Salisbury.	S. W. Porter,
J. E. Higgins	Abner Field.
Brandon.	*Perkinsville.*
C. W. Conant,	Joseph Kidder,
John A. Conant.	Hiland Henry.
Anderson G. Dana,	*Mendon.*
	Ira Seward.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH,

DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

April 13th, 1844.

(*Concluded.*)

It has been shown again and again, that the price of almost every article, on which the system of encouragement has effectually operated; has been reduced to the consumer. And this was the necessary consequence of that law of supply and demand, and that principle of competition to which I have before adverted. It was foretold long ago by myself and other friends of the policy. But it is in vain that we appeal to facts. It is vain that we take up article by by article, and comparing present with former prices, show the actual and gradual reduction, The free trader has mounted his hobby, and he has determined to spur and whip him on, over all facts, obstacles and impediments that lie in his way. It was but the other day I heard one of these free trade orators addessing an audience, and depicting, in the most plaintive and doleful terms, the extreme burdens and oppressive exction arising out of the abominable tariff. Why, says he, fellow citizens, every one of you that wears a shirt, is compelled to pay six cents a yard more for it than you would otherwise do, in order to increase the enormous wealth of Northern capitalists.—An old man in the crowd, shabbily dressed, and with scarcely any thing but a shirt on, stopped the eloquent orator and asked how that could be! for, says he, "I have a good shirt on, and that cost me only 5 1-2 cents a yard, and I should like to know how I paid a a duty of six cents." These ingenious and indefatigable theorists, not only hold all facts and experience in contempt, but they are utterly inconsistent with themselves. At one time they endeavor to raise the alarm that the tariff would put an end to all foreign commerce, and thus drying up our principal source of revenue in imports, it would become necessary to resort to direct taxes and internal taxation. In the process of time, however, their predictions were falsified and the system was found to produce an abundant revenue. Then, they shifted their ground; the Treasury, said they, is overflowing; then the tariff is the cause, and the system must be abandoned. If they have taken the trouble to enquire, they might have ascertained that although England is the greatest Manufacturing nation in the world, in amount, extent and variety, she nevertheless draws a vast revenue from customs.

Allow me to present you fellow citizens another view of this interesting subject. The Government wishes to derive a certain amount of revenue from foreign imports—Let us suppose the total annual amount of imports to be $100, 000,000, and the total annual amount of revenue to be raised from it, to be $20,000,000. Is it at all material, whether that $20,000,000 be spread, in the form of duties, equally over the whole 100,000,000, or that it be drawn from some 50,000,000 or more of the imports, leaving the rest free of duty? In point of fact, such has been the case for several years. Is not a compensation found, for the duty paid upon one artical, by the exemption from duty of another article? Take the wearing apparel of a single individual, and suppose you have a duty of $2 to raise upon it; is it of any consequence to him whether you levy the whole $2 upon all parts of his wearing apparel equaly, or levy it exclusively upon his coat and his shirt, leaving the other articles free? And, if by such discriminations as I have described, without prejudice to the consumer, you can raise up, cherish, and sustain domestic manufactures, increasing the labor to the nation, ought it not to be done? We are invited, by the partizans of the doctrine of free trade, to imitate the liberal example of some of the great European powers. England, we are told, is abandoning her restrictive policy, and adopting that of free trade. Why, where are her Corn laws? Those laws which exclude an article of prime necessity—the very bread which sustains human life—in order to afford protection to English agriculture And on the single article of American tobacco, England levies annually an amount of revenue equal to the whole amount of duties levied annually by the United States upon all the articles of import from all the foreign nations of the world-including England. That is her free trade!—And as for France, we have lately seen a State paper from one of her high functionaries, complaining in bitter terms of the American Tariff of 1842 and ending by formally announcing to the world that France steadily adhered to the system of protecting French industry!

But, fellow citzens, I have already detained you too long on this interesting topic, and yet I have scarcely touched it. For near thirty years it has agitated the nation. The subject has been argued and debated a thousand times, in every conceivable form. It is time that the policy of the country should become settled and fixed. Any stable adjustment of it whatever it may be, will be far preferable to perpetual vascillation. When once determined, labor, enterprise and commerce can accommodate themselves accordingly. But in finally settling it, the interest of the whole Union, as well as all its parts, should be duly weighed and considered, in a pnternal and fraternal spirit. The Confederacy consists of 26 States, besides territories, embracing every variety of pursuit, every branch of industry. There may be an apparent, there is no real conflict between these diversified interests. No one State, no one section, can reasonably expect or desire that the common government of the whole should be administered, exclusively according to its own peculiar opinion, or so as to advance only its particular interests, without regard to the opinion or the interests of all other parts. In respect to the Tariff, there are two schools holding opposite and extreme doctrines According to one, perfect freedom in our foreign trade with no, or very low duties, ought to prevail. According to the other,—the restrictive policy ought, on many articles, to be pushed, by a high and exhorbitant Tariff, to the point of absolute prohibition. Neither party can hold itself up as an unerring standard of right and wisdom. Fallibility is the lot of all men, and the wisest know not how little they do know. The doctrine of free trade is concession to Foreign powers, without an eqivalent, to the prejudice of native industry. Not only without equivalent, but in the face of their high duties, restrictions and prohibitions applied to American products, to foreign Powers, our rivals, jealous of our growth and anxions to impede our onward progress. Encouragement of domestic industry is a concession to our own fellow citizens, to those whose ancestors shared in common with our ancestors, in the toils of the revolution, to those who have shared with us in the toils and sufferings of our day; to those whose posterity are destined to share with our posterity in the trials in the triumphs, and the glories that await them.—It is concession to those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and who in some other beneficial form do make and are ready to make equivalent concession to us. It is still more; for every part of the country posseses a capacity to manufacture, and every part of the country more or less does manufactnre. Some parts have advanced farther than others, but the progress of all is forward and onward.

Again I ask what is to be done in this conflict of opinion between the two extremes which I have stated? Each believes, with quite as much confidence as the other, that the policy which he espouses is the best for the country. Neither has a right to demand that his judgment shall exclusively prevail What, again I ask is to be done? Is compromise or reconciliation impossible? Is this glorious Union to be broken up or disolved and the hopes of the world, which are concentrated in its fate, to be blasted and destroyed forever? No, fellow citizens no! The Union must be preserved. In the name of the people of this noble old State, the first to announce the independence of the United States by the memorable declaration of Mecklenburgh, and which has ever since been among the most devoted and faithful to the preservation of this Union: in the name of the people of my own gallant State; and in the name of the people of the whole United States, I feel authorized to say, that this Union will not, must not, shall not be disolved. How then can this unhappy conflict of opinion be amicably dissolved adjusted and accommodated? Extremes, fellow-citizens, are ever wrong. Truth, and justice, sound policy, and wisdom, always abide in the middle ground, are always to be found in *juste milieu*. Ultraism is ever baneful, and if followed never fails to lead to fatal consequences. We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high and exorbitant Tariff. The partizans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground on which both can stand and, reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in a war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection. In thus settling this great and disturbing question, in a spirit of mutual conciliation and of amicable compromise, we do but follow the noble example of our illustrious ancestors, in the formation and adoption of our present happy constitution. It was that benign spirit that presided over all their deliberations and if it has been in the same spirit that all the threatening crises that have arisen during the progress of the of the administration of the constitution, have been happily quieted and accommodated.

Next, if not superior in impotance to the question of encouraging the national industry, is that of the national currency. I do not propose to discuss the point, whether a paper representative of the precious metals in the form of bank notes, or in other forms convertible into those metals, on demand, at the will of the holder, be or not be destrable and expedient. I believe it could be easily shown, that in the actual state of the commercial world, and considering the amount and distributions of the precious metals throughout the world, such a convertible paper is indispensibly necessary. But that is not an open question. If it were desirable that no such paper should exist, it is not in power of the General Government, under its present Constitution, to put it down or prevent its creation and circulation. Such a convertable paper has existed, does exist probably will always exist, in spite of the General Government. The twenty six States, which compose the Union, claim the right and exercise the right, now not to be controverted, to authorise and put forth such a convertible paper, according to their own sense of their respective interests. If even a large majority of the States were to resolve to discontinue the use of a paper representative of specie, the paper would nevertheless be created and circulated, unless every state in the Union abandoned its use; which nobody believes is ever likely to happen. If some of the States should continue to employ and circulate such a paper, it would flow into and be current in other States that might have refused to establish banks. And, in the end, the states which had them not, would find themselves, in self defence, compelled to charter them. I recollect, perhaps my friend near me,(Mr B. W. Leigh,) if he be old enough, may also recollect—the introduction of Banks in our native State. Virginia adopted slowly and reluctantly the Banking system. I recollect when a boy, to have been present in 1792 or 1793, when a debate occurred in the Virginia legislature on a proposition I think it was, to renew the charter of a of a bank in Alexandria—the first that ever was established in that State, and it was warmly opposed and carried with some difficulty. Afterwards, Virginia, finding herself surrounded by States that had banks, and that she was subject to all their inconveniences, whatever they might be, resolved to establish banks upon a more extensive scale, and accordingly did establish two principal banks with branching powers, to secure to herself whatever benefits might arise from such institutions. The same necessity that prompted, at that period, the legislation of Virginia, would hereafter influence States having no banks, but adjacent to those which had. It follows therefore, that there are and probably there always will be local banks. These local banks are often rivals, not only acting without concert, but in collision with each other and having very imperfect knowledge of the general condition of the whole circulation of the United States, or the state of our monetary relations with Foreign Powers. The inevitable consequence must be, irregularity in their movements, disorder and unsoundness in the currency and frequent explosions. The existence of local banks, under the authority and control of the respective States begets a necessity for a United States Bank, under the authority and control of the General Government. The whole power of the Government is distributed in the United States between the States and the Federal Government. All that is general and national, appertains to the federal government, all that is limited and local to the State governments. The States cannot perform the duties of the general government, nor ought that attempt to perform, nor can it so well execute, the trusts confided to the State Governments. We want a National Army, a National Navy, a National Post Office establishment, National Laws regulating our Foreign Commerce and our coasting trade, above all perhaps we want a National Currency. The duty of supplying these National means of safety convenience and prosperity must be executed by the general government, or it will remain neglected or unfulfilled. The several States cannot no more supply a national currency than they can provide armies, and navies for the national defence.—The necessity of a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises out of the fact that all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks, England, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, and all the great Powers of Europe have their national banks. It is said that money is power, and that to embody and concentrate it in a bank, is to create a great and dangerous power—But we may search the records of history, and we shall find no instance, since the first introduction of banking institutions, of any of them having sought to subvert the liberties of a country or to create confusion and disorder. Their well being depends upon the stability of laws and legitimate and regular administration of Government. If it were true that the creation of a bank is to embody a monied power, is not such a power in the hands of the general government necessary to protect the people against the monied power in the form of banking institutions in the several States, and in the hands of Foreign Governments? Without it how can the commerce of the United States cope and compete with the commerce of foreign Powers, having national banks? In the commercial struggles, which are constantly in operation between nations, should we not labor under great decided disadvantage if we had no bank and they had their banks? We all recollect a few years ago, when it was alleged to be the policy of the bank of England to reduce the price of our great Southern staple, in order to accomplish that object, the policy was adopted of refusing to discount the notes and bills of any English houses engaged in the American trade. If a bank in the United States had been in existence at that time, it could have adopted some measure of counteraction; but there was none, and the bank of England effected its purpose.

It has been asked, what, will you have banks, merely because the monarchies of Europe have them? Why not also introduce their King, Lords and Commons, and their aristocracy? This is a very shallow mode of reasoning. I might ask, in turn, why have armies, navies, laws, because, the monarchies of the old world have them? Why eat, or drink, clothe or house ourselves because monarchs perform these operations! I suppose myself the course of true wisdom, and of common sense, to be to draw from their arts, sciences, and civilization, and political institutions, whatever is good and avoid whatever is bad.

Where, exclusive of those who oppose the establishment of a Bank of the United States upon constitutional ground, do we find the greatest opposition to it? You are, fellow citizens, perhaps not possessed of information, which I happen to have acquired. The greatest opposition to a Bank of the United States will be found to arise out of a foreign influence, and may be traced to the Bankers and brokers of Wall street in in New York, who are wielding a foreign capital. Foreign powers and foreign capitalists see, with satisfaction, whatever retards the growth, checks the prosperity or arrests the progress of this country. Those who wield that foreign capital, find from experience, that they can enjoy it to the best advantage in a disordered state of the currency, and when exchanges are fluctuating and irregular. There is no sections of the Union which need a uniform currency, sound and everywhere convertible into specie, on demand, so much as you at the South and we in the West. It is indispensible to our prosperity. And if our brethren at the North and the East do not feel the want of it themselves, since it will do them no prejudice, they ought, upon principles of sympathy and mutual accommodation, to concur in supplying what is so essential to the business and industry and of other sections of the Union. It is said that the currency and exchanges have improved and are improving, and so they have, and are. This improvement is mainly attributable to the salutary operation of the tariff of 1842, which turned the balance of foreign trade in our favor. But such is the enterprise and buoyancy of our population that we have no security for the continuation of this state of thing. The balance of trade may take another direction new revulsions in trade may take place, seasons of distress and embarrassment we must expect. Does any one believe the local banking system of the United States is competent to meet and provide for these exigencies? It is a part of a wise government to anticipate and provide as far as possible, for all these contingencies. It is urged against banks that they are often badly and dishonestly administered, and frequently break, to the injury and prejudice of the community. I am far from denying that banks are attended with mischief and some inconvenience, but that is the lot of all human institutions. The employment of steam is often attended with most disastrous consequences, of which we have had recent melancholy examples. But does any body that account, think of proposing to discontinue the agency of steam power either on land or water! The most that is thought of is, that it becomes our duty to increase vigilence and multiply precautions, against the recurrence of accidents. As to banks, the true question is, whether the sum of the inconvenience of dispensing with them would not be greater than any amount of which they are productive? And, in any new charters that may be granted, we should anxiously endeaver to provide all possible restrictions, securities and guarantees against their mismanagement, which reason or experience may suggest.

Such are my views of the question of establishing a Bank of the United States.—They have been long, and honestly, and sincerely entertained by me; but I do not seek to inforce them upon others. Above all, I do not desire any Bank of the United States, attempted or established unless, and until, it is imperatively demanded, as I believe demanded it will be by the opinion of the people.

I should have been glad, fellow-citizens, if I had time and strength, to make a full exposition of my views and opinions upon all the great measures and questions that divide us, and agitate our country. I should have been happy to have been able to make a full examination of the principle and measures of our opponents if we could find out what they are, and contrast them with our own. I mean them no disrespect; I would not use one word to wound the feelings of any one of them; but I am really and unaffectedly ignorant of the measure of public policy which they are desirious to promote and establish. I know why they oppose. I know that they stand in direct opposition to every measure which the Whigs espouse; but what are their substitutes? The whigs believe that the Executive power has, during the two last and the present administrations, been intolerably abused; that it has disturbed balances of the Constitution; and that, by its encroachments upon the co-ordinate branches of the Government, it has become alarming and dangerous. The Whigs are therefore desirous to retain it within constitutional and proppper limits. But our opponents, who assume to be emphatically the friends of the people, sustain the Executive in all its wildest and most extravagant excesses. They go for Vetoes, in all their variety; for Sub Treasuries, standing armies, Treasury circulars. Occupying a similar ground with Tories of England, they stand up for power and prerogerative against privilege and popular rights. The Democrats or Republicans of 1798–'9, taught by the fatal example of all history, were jealous and distrustfull of Executive power. It was of that department that their fears were excited, and against that vigilance was directed.—The Federalists of that day, imbibing the opinion from the founders of the Constitution, honestly believed that the Executive was the weakest branch of the Government, and hence they were disposed to support and strengthen it. But experience has demonstrated their error, and the best part of them has united with the Whigs. And the Whigs are now in the exact position of the Republicans of 1798–'9. The residue and probably the largest part of the Federalists joined our opponents, and they are now in the exact position of the Federlists of 1798–'9, with the difference—that they have shut their eyes against all the light of experience, and pushed the Federal doctrines of that day far beyond the point to which they were ever carried by their predecessors.

But I am trespassing too long on your patience, and must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much exhausted, and have not time to discuss other interesting objects that engage public attention. I should be very glad to express to you my views on the public domain: but I have often, on the floor of the Senate, and on other public occasions, fully exposed them. I consider it the common property of the nation and the whole nation. I believe it to be essential to its preservation and the preservation of the funds which may accrue from its sales, that it should be withdrawn from the theatre of party politics, and from the temptations and abuse incident to it, whilst it remains there. I think that fund ought to be distributed upon just and equitable principles, among all the States, old as well as new. If that be not done, there is much ground to apprehend, at no very distant period, a total loss of the entire domain. Considering the other abundant and exhaustless resources of the General Government, I think that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands may be well spared to the several States to be applied by them to beneficent local objects. In their hands, judiciously managed, they will lighten the burthen of internal taxation, the only form of raising Revenue to which they can resort, and assist in the payment of their debts or hasten the completion of important objects, in which the whole Union, as well as themselves are interested and will be benefitted.

On the subject of Abolition, I am persuaded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened assemblage My opinion was fully expressed in the Senate of the United States a few years ago, and he expression of it was one of the assigned causes of my not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in December 1839. But, if there be any one who doubts or desires to obtain further information about my views, in respect to that unfortunate question, I refer him to Mr. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Indiana.

I hope and believe fellow-citizens, that brighter days and better times are approaching. All the exhibitions of popular feelings—all the manifestations of the public wishes—this spontanious and vast assemblage deceive us, if the scenes and the assemblage event of 1840 are not going to be renewed and reenacted. Our opponents complain of the means which were employed to bring about that event. They attribute their loss of the public confidence to the popular meetings and procession, to the display of banners, the use of log cabins, the Whig songs, and the exhibition of coons, which preceded the event of '40. How greatly do they deceive themselves! What little knowledge do they display of human nature! All these were the mere jokes of the campaign. The event itself was produced by a strong, deep and general conviction which pervaded all classes, and impressed by a dear bought experience, that a change of both measures and men was indispensible to the welfare of the country. It was a great and irresistible movement of the people. Our opponents were unable to withstand, and were borne down by a popular current, far more powerful than that of the mighty father of waters. The symbols and insignia, of which they complained, no more created or impelled that current, than the object which floats on the Mississippi gives impetus to the stream. Our opponents profess to be great friends of the poor, and to take a great interest in their welfare, but they do not like the log cabins in which the poor dwell! They dislike their beverage of hard cider. They prefer sparkling champaign, perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect that it is not within the poor man's reach. They have a mortal hatred to our unoffending coons, and would prefer any other quadruped. And, as our to Whig songs, to their ears they appear grating and full of discord, although chanted by the lovliest daughters and most melodious voices of the land! We are very sorry to dirobilige our Democratic friends, but I am afraid they will have to reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to our log cabins, hard cider, and Whig songs. Popular excitement, demonstrated by a lively interest in the administration of public affairs, is far preferable to a state of stilness, of sullen gloom, and silent acquiescence which denotes the existance of despositism, or a state of preperation for its introduction. And we need not be disturbed if that excitement should sometimes manifest itself, in ludicrous, but innocent forms. But our opponents seems to have short memories. Who commenced that species of display an exhibition of which they now so bitterly complain? Have they already forgotten the circumstances attending on the campaigns of 1828 and 1833? Have they forgotten the use they made of the hog—the whole hog bristles and all?—Has the scene escaped their recollection of bursting the head out of barrels, not of hard cider, but of beer, pouring their contents into ditches, and then drinking the dirty liquid? Do they cease to remember the use which they made of the hickory, of hickory poles, and hickory boughs? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known, that I was to pass on a particular road, have I found the way obstructed by hickory boughs, strewed along it.—And I will not take up your time by narrating the numerous instances of mean, low and vulgar indignity, to which I have been personally exposed. Our opponents had better exercise a little philosophy on the occasion. They have been our masters, in employing symbols and devices to operate upon the passions of the people. And, if they would reflect and philosophize a little, they would arrive at the conclusion, that, whenever an army or a political party achieves a victory over an adversary, by means of any new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means.

I am truly glad to see our opponents returning to a sense of order and decency. I should be still happier, if I did not fear that it was produced by the mortification of a past defeat and the apprehension of one that awaits them ahead, rather than any reformation of principle. Most certainly, I do not approve of appeals to the passions of the people, or of the mere disgusting or unworthy means to operate on their senses or their understanding. Although I can look and laugh at the employment of hogs and coons, to influence the exercise of the elective franchise, I should be glad to see them entirely dispensed with. I should greatly prefer to see every free citizen of the United States deliberately considering and determining how he can best promote the honor and prosperity of the country, by the exercise of the inestimable privileges, and coming to the polls unaffected by all sinister exertions, and there independently depositing his suffrage. I should infinitely prefer to see calumny, falsehood, and detraction totally abandoned, and truth, sincerity, honor and good faith, alone practised in all our discussions; and I think I may venture to assure our opponents that, whenever they are prepared to conduct our public discussions and popular elections, in the manner and upon the principles which I have indicated, the Whig Party will be as prompt in following their good example, as they were slow and reluctant to imitate their bad one. The man does not breathe who would be more happy than I should be, to see all parties united, as a band of brothers, to restore our beloved country to what it has been to what it is so capable of being, to what it ever should be, the great model of self-government, the boast of liberal and enlightened men throughout the world, and, by the justice, wisdom, and beneficence of its operation, the terror and dread of all tyrants. I know and deplore, deeply deplore the demoralization which has so extensively prevailed in our country during a few past years.—It should be to every man, who has an American heart, a source of the deepest mortification, and most painful regret. Falsehood and treachery in high places, peculation and among public servants, distress, embarassment, and ruin among the people, distracted and disheartened at home, and treated with contempt and obloquy abroad, compose the sad features, during the period to which I have adverted of our unfortunate national picture. I should rejoice to see this great country once more itself again, and the history of the past fifteen years shrouded in a dark and impenetrable veil. And why shall we not see it? We have only to will it, and revive and cultivate the spirit which won for us, and bequeated to us, the noble heritage which we enjoy: we have only to rally round the institutions and interests of our beloved country, regardless of every other consideration, to break, if necessary, the chains of party, and rise, in the majesty of freemen, and stand out and stand up, firmly resolved to dare all and do all, to preserve, in unsullied purity, and perpetuate unimpaired, the noble inheritance, which is our birth-right, and sealed to us with the blood of our fathers.

One word more, fellow-citizens, and I have done. I repeat that I had anticipated much gratification from my visit to your State. I had long anxiously wished to visit it, to tread the soil on which American independence was first proclaimed, to mingle with the descendants of those who were the first to question the divine right of kings, and who themselves, are surpassed by none in devotion to the cause of human liberty, and to the Constitution and Union, its best securities. One circumstance has happened to diminish the satisfaction of my journey. When I left my residence in December, I anticipated the happiness of meeting, among others, you, Gaston, then living. I had known him long and well, having served with him more than a quarter of a century ago in the House of Representatives. He united all the qualities which command esteem and admiration—bland, pure, patriotic, eloquent, learned, and pious, and was beloved by all who knew him. Whilst we bow in dutiful submission to the will of Divine Providence, who, during the progress of my journey, has called him from his family and his country, we cannot but feel and deplore the great loss which we have all sustained. I share it largely with you, fellow citizens, and it is shared by the whole Union. To his bereaved family and to you, I offer assurances of my sincere sympathy and condolence.

We are about, fellow-citizens, finally to separate. Never again shall I behold this assembled multitude. No more shall I probably ever see the beautiful City of the Oaks. Never more shall I mingle in the delightful circles of its hospitable and accomplished inhabitants. But you will never be forgotten in this heart of mine. My visit to your State is an epoch in my life. I shall carry with me every where, and carry back to my own patriotic State a grateful recollection of the kindness, friendship, and hospitality which I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in retirement or public station, in health or sickness, in adversity or prosperity, you may count upon me, as an humble and zealous co-operator with you, in all honorable struggles to place the Government of our Country, once more, upon a solid, pure, and patriotic basis. I leave with you, all that is in my power to offer, my fervent prayers that one and all of you may be crowned with the choicest blessings of Heaven, that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost period of human existence; that they may be unclouded, happy and prosperous, and that when this mortal career shall terminate, you may be translated to a better and brighter world.

Farewell, Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen—an affectionate farewell to all of you!

MR SLADE'S SPEECH

AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

Concluded

Having considered the *movement*, and its *motive*, I will dwell a few moments upon the effects of annexation—or rather of an attempt at annexation. I say *attempt* because I consider *absolute annexation*, as entirely out of the question. Texas will never be united to this confederacy. The principles of repulsion which forbids the possibility of a union. There may be an attempt, either by an abuse of the (so called) treaty making power, or an act of Congress, or both combined. But by whatever means it may be attempted,—by how many successive acts direct or indirect—the moment the deed is done, there will be demonstrations of feeling which the mad cap movers of the scheme little dream of. Gov. Gilmer affects to think that the excitement will be salutary." He believes that "it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations."—And so do I.—